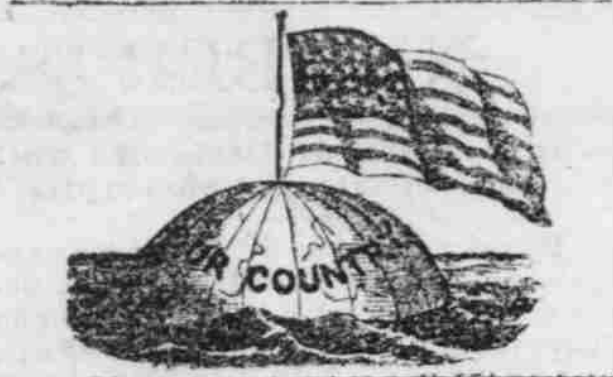


THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

XXIII SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
[Composed of the counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson.]

FOR STATE SENATOR:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Johnstown.
[Subject to decision of District Conference.]

The Star-Spangled Banner!
JULY 4TH, 1865.



O say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's
last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro'
the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly
streaming!
And the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting
in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our Flag was
still there!
O say, does the Star-Spangled Banner yet
wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave!
On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of
the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread
silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the
towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half
discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's
first beams,
In full glory reflected now shines in the
stream:
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may
it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave!
And where is that band who so vauntingly
swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's
confusion
A home and a country should leave us no
more—
Their blood's washed out their foul
foot-
steps' pollution!
No refuge can save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the
grave;
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph
shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave!

Prest. Johnson and the South Carolina Delegation.

A large delegation of gentlemen from South Carolina waited upon President Johnson on Saturday afternoon last, in relation to the question of reconstruction in that State. The President improved the occasion to "talk plainly" to them, as he said, "so there might be no misunderstanding." He gave these gentlemen his views upon the question of reconstruction and the relation of the late rebellious States to the Federal Government. His speech, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is remarkable for its honesty, frankness, and firmness, and is important, as it no doubt shadows forth the general policy of the Administration on the great question of reconstruction, or, as the President terms it, of "restoration."

In the first place, the President takes the ground that there can be no such thing as Secession. A State, he says, "cannot go out of the Union." This doctrine is the very antipodes of all that has ever been held by the statesmen and political leaders of South Carolina. Perhaps President Johnson, who is well aware of this fact, thought it best to begin his "plain talk" by a denunciation of the cardinal error in the political creed of the State from which the delegation hailed. It must have sounded rather strangely in the ears of his auditors, for there are few South Carolinians whose political education has not taught them to cherish the right of Secession as sacredly as a Pennsylvanian does the right of Congress to pass a protective tariff. Perhaps the gentlemen composing the delegation do not entertain this opinion, but it was the fatal rock upon which their State was shipwrecked, and as they had come to the master mariner to have their ship righted again, he did no more than he should have done in pointing out to them where the first mistake was made.

The next question coming up in proper order upon which the President gave the delegation his views, was that of slavery. His opinions upon this subject have been pretty well understood ever since the beginning of the rebellion. While the Southern States remained in the Union, and obeyed the Constitution and the laws of the United States, they and their institutions were entitled to and received the protection of the Federal power, but the moment they rebelled they rendered

themselves liable to all the consequences of that rebellion. Their institution of slavery took issue with the Government, and if it went down in the struggle, they alone are to blame. These are the opinions expressed by the President to the delegation on the subject of slavery, and they find their echo in the hearts of the loyal masses throughout the entire country.

President Johnson holds that the Federal Government is supreme, and that all institutions, no matter what their character may be, must be subordinate to it. If, during the last four years of bloody strife, this great truth has been thoroughly learned by all sections of the country, it will serve in some measure to compensate for the blood and treasure which have been poured out so lavishly in its defense.

The question of labor at the South, and the status of the negro were also touched upon by the President. He is in favor of leaving the question of negro suffrage to the decision of each State, believing as he says, "that it will be settled as we go along." He is anxious that that unfortunate class at the South known as "poor whites," should be emancipated from the overbearing tyranny of the rich land owners, and allowed to exercise the full rights of American freemen. It is a well known fact that in some of the Southern States, and especially in the State of South Carolina, the "poor whites," or "white trash," as they were called, were as much ignored, prior to the rebellion, in the political affairs of the State, as the slaves. It was no doubt to this that President Johnson alluded when he said that "he was for emancipating the white man as well as the black."

One of the most important passages in the speech of the President is that where he gave the delegation to understand that the people of South Carolina, before being restored to their privileges, must amend their State Constitution by abolishing slavery, and that their Legislature must adopt the amendment to the Federal Constitution, passed at the last session of Congress, which prohibits slavery everywhere throughout the territory of the United States. This, he said, they must do in good faith. In several instances throughout the speech, he took occasion to impress upon the minds of the delegation that slavery, as an institution, was dead, and that all efforts to resuscitate it would be worse than futile.

Under the new order of things, it is evidently the policy of the Government that all States wishing to enjoy the blessings of the Union must come back regenerated and purged of every taint of the great evil which was the moving cause of the rebellion. This is nothing more than right. We have paid too highly for the destruction of the monster which lifted its red hand against the life of the Government, to ever entertain the idea of any trace of its existence remaining on any portion of our soil.

Union County Convention.

Pursuant to call, the Union County Convention of Cambria county met in the Court House, Ebensburg, on Monday, June 26, 1865, at one o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by Cyrus Elder, Esq., Chairman of County Committee. The following officers were chosen—President, George M. Reed; Vice Presidents, Wm. K. Carr, Dr. W. Bell, Col. J. B. Fite; Secretaries, R. H. Canan, A. Jones.

Delegates were present from all the districts in the county excepting three, who were duly recognized and admitted to seats in the Convention. On motion of R. H. Canan, it was Resolved, That Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, be and hereby is declared the unanimous choice of this Convention for State Senator, and that he be authorized to select his own conferees.

On motion of H. A. Boggs, A. C. Mullin, Esq., was unanimously chosen Representative Delegate to the Union State Convention.

On motion of John H. Fisher, Major John Thompson, Alex. Kennedy and Wm. K. Carr were appointed Conferees to select a Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention.

On motion, it was Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the call of the President, to nominate a County Ticket.

On motion of H. J. Roberts, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, as follows—H. J. Roberts, Cyrus Jeffries, H. A. Boggs, Isaac Evans, James Conrad.

The Convention took a short recess; and upon being called to order again, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we do most sincerely render thanks to Almighty God, that He has kept and preserved us a nation; that in Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, we recognized "the man of God" chosen to restore our people to the paths of peace, independence, and universal freedom,

and that we regard his assassination as but a culmination of the spirit of treason and disunionism—as one and the same spirit that battered down the walls of Fort Sumter and trampled the American Flag in the dust in the streets of Charleston—as one and the same spirit that starved to death upwards of sixty thousand of our brave soldiers in the prison-pens of the South—as one and the same spirit that butchered our "country's defenders" in cold blood at Fort Pillow after their surrender as prisoners of war—as one and the same spirit that cast in Cambria county last fall over 500 of a majority against the Constitutional Amendment allowing our brave soldiers the right to vote.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnston, President of the United States, we have a strong and uncompromising Union man, a pure patriot, and an able statesman, who will live enshrined in the hearts of the American people for ages after all recollection of the capricious House of Representatives of 1862 (which refused by a strict party vote to grant the use of the Hall to the patriot of Tennessee, that he might express to our people his sentiments) shall have been forgotten.

Resolved, That in Governor Curtin we recognize a faithful and energetic officer, a tried and true friend of his country and her noble defenders. His administration of State affairs meets our most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are especially due our brave soldiers, who patriotically responded to the call of the Government and periled their lives in defense of their country, in vindication of the honor of the Stars and Stripes; and the Union organization of Cambria county, appreciating their valor and patriotism, pledges itself to do justice to the living and ever bear in grateful remembrance the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That the heavy debt incurred by our Government in putting down rebellion can and will be paid by a patriotic people, who feel that the value of our institutions cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Whilst a large portion of the taxes to pay the interest and principal of the public debt must necessarily be borne by the manufacturing interests of the country, expediency as well as justice demands that those interests should be protected by a sound and sufficient Protective Tariff; and in our Congressional elect, Hon. A. A. Barker, we feel confident that we have a Representative who will ably and faithfully represent the interests of the 17th District.

Resolved, That in unanimously presenting a citizen of Cambria county for nomination for State Senator, and in urgently insisting upon his nomination by the Senatorial Conference, we feel that we are asking, but even-handed justice from the other counties composing the Senatorial District. For more than half a century Cambria has been one of the organized counties of the State, and during all that time none of her many worthy citizens has been permitted to cast a vote in the Senate Chamber. We think that the time has certainly come when her just claims should be favorably regarded.

Which were adopted.

The following County Committee was selected for the ensuing year:

D. O. EVANS, Chairman, E. W. Ebensburg.
Allegheny tp.....PETER MC COY.
Blacklick tp.....SAMUEL REED.
Cambria tp.....EVAN R. MORGAN.
Cambria bor.....HENRY GORE.
Carroll tp.....THOMAS P. DUMM.
Carrolltown.....JACOB KENNER.
Chest tp.....HENRY NUTTER.
Clearfield tp.....HENRY F. WAGNER.
Conemaugh tp.....JOHN B. FITE.
Conemaugh bor. 1st W. JOHN ARTHURS, JR.
Do 2d W. J. D. WALKER.
Croyle tp.....S. S. PAUL.
Ebensburg, W. W. ISAAC EVANS.
Gallitzin tp.....FRANCIS CRISTY.
Jackson tp.....THOMAS DAVIS.
Johnstown, 1st W. EVAN ROBERTS.
Do 2d W. R. R. EDWARDS.
Do 3d W. CHAS. UNVERZAGHT.
Do 4th W. JOHN J. TRETTZ.
Do 5th W. ALEX. KENNEDY.
Loretto tp.....JOSEPH MASTERS.
Munster tp.....WM. GLASS.
Prospect bor.....JOHN CLARKSON.
Richland tp.....GEO. B. STINEMAN.
Summitville tp.....DR. WALTER BELL.
Susquehanna tp.....JOHN PORTER.
Taylor tp.....WM. ALEXANDER.
Washington tp.....JAMES CONRAD.
White tp.....CYRUS L. JEFFRIES.
Wilmore tp.....JOSEPH MILLER.
Yoder tp.....WM. REAM.

The Convention then adjourned.
[Signed by the Officers.]

The Blockade at an End.

The President has issued the following proclamation, declaring the blockade of the Southern ports at an end:

Whereas, by the proclamations of the President, of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but whereas the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist,

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi River, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the 1st of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States.

The greater or less subversion of civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that due efficiency may, for a season, make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect whenever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of June, in the year of Our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

By the President, ANDREW JOHNSON.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Hon. William Wilkins died at his home in Allegheny county one day last week. He had attained the ripe old age of 86 years.

Rear Admiral Samuel F. Dupont died on Friday last. He was a gallant officer, and was in the service of his country nearly fifty years.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

It is something less than seven years since the first Atlantic cable was laid and messages sent through it between Europe and America. Into what ecstasies of delight and admiration that partial success lifted the people of the two continents we have not yet forgotten. The "Cable Celebration" will live long in the memory of New Yorkers, and the keen interest with which the brief life of that link between the Old and New World was invested will be remembered as more than romantic. The hopes of Humanity—in our then exaggerated estimate of the importance of communication—seemed to hang on the slender thread that stretched from Ireland to Newfoundland; and, when it broke, we should have been inconsolable if other events more momentous and vital had not succeeded.

Now, that the great telegraph enterprise of the century is once more to be renewed, the public takes the matter more coolly. The tremendous excitements of the last four years have superseded our interest in peaceful affairs, so that, though we have heard from time to time of the progress of the new cable, we content ourselves with languid speculations on its probable success or want of success—quite ready to welcome it heartily if it prove deserving of welcome, but by no means disposed to set the City Hall on fire again, should a message once more cross the ocean.

Yet it would be an affectation to deny that we look anxiously and hopefully and eagerly to the great experiment which is once more on the eve of a great success or great failure. The new cable is completed. The last mile has been rolled and spun and twisted and coated, and all, or nearly all, of its immense length is safely coiled away in the huge tanks of the Great Eastern. Yet we do not know that the anxiety or indifference of the public has much to do with the probable success of the voyage which next month will see begun and completed. It is safe to presume that, if the cable is once fairly down, our municipal fathers will find ample opportunity to organize another celebration, and spend or steal a comfortable sum of money in announcing the event.

Comparing the circumstances of the last attempt with the present, there is abundant cause for expecting good fortune now when before we had only ill. The very first question is, of course, the cable itself—and the difference between the two is the difference between an awkward and hasty attempt of ignorance, and the intelligent, deliberate effort to which ripe experience and conscientious devotion have contributed their best resources.

The present cable is 2,600 miles long. Its central conductor consists of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one complete stand, and perfectly insulated. Four layers of gutta-percha, inclose it, each of them insulated like the conductor itself. This outer covering is protected by eleven strong wires, each wound with strands of hemp, saturated with tar. During the process of manufacture, the cable has been kept constantly exposed to severe tests of its conductive power and of its insulation, having been all the time immersed in water and traversed by electric currents of such density and force as to develop the weakness of the wires, if it anywhere existed. The difference between the process of manufacture of the first cable and of the present is remarkable. Then everything seems to have been taken for granted; now, nothing is left to chance or theory. The strength of the cable, as well as its insularity and "conductivity," has been perfectly established. It will bear a weight of nearly eight tons, and can safely be depended on to support eleven miles of its length in water. Instead of being committed now to two ships, as formerly, the whole cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern; and to that vessel, aided by escorts which will supply assistance but carry none of the wire, the great task of depositing the cable on the bottom of the Atlantic is to be intrusted. It is stowed in three tanks, which are respectively, 51 feet, 58 feet 6 in., and 58 feet in diameter, and will hold a coil—the first of 630 miles, the second of 840 miles, and the third of 850 miles of cable. The mechanical arrangements for its delivery are not materially different from those on the Niagara and Agamemnon. It is on the character of the cable itself that the company rest their chief hopes of a more permanent success than attended their last experiment.

It would be unjust not to give credit to the leading men in this enterprise for their persistent faith in its final success, and their unremitting efforts to secure it. They have not refused to profit by the lessons of experience, but, in the minutest details as well as in the general scheme of the present undertaking, have sought to avoid the errors which caused a failure before. If this also should, from any cause that cannot be foreseen or provided against, be necessarily abandoned, we presume the same men will with the same zeal and faith renew their efforts, and continue them till the two continents are permanently united.

It is expected that the Great Eastern, with its invaluable freight and precious hopes, will begin its voyage in the early part of July—a time chosen purposely later than that of the first expedition in 1858. Capt. Anderson, who is to command the Great Eastern, is an old officer in the Cunard service, and it is in accordance with his mature opinion that the time of sailing is selected. The voyage is to be a slow one—the speed of the ship being limited, except in certain contingencies, to six knots an hour, and it is calculated that the whole time consumed in the passage from Valentia in Ireland to the Bay of Heart's Content in Newfoundland, will be from 12 to 14 days.

The English papers, which have kept a much fuller record than we have of the progress of the enterprise, seem to be inspired with an undoubting confidence

that the present Summer will give us an instantaneous and permanent communication between the two continents.—New York Tribune.

Chief Justice Chase to a Committee of Colored Men.

The following letter of Chief Justice Chase to a committee of colored men of New Orleans, explains itself:

"NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1865.
"Gentlemen: I should hardly feel at liberty to decline the invitation you have tendered me, in behalf of the loyal colored Americans of New Orleans, to speak to them on the subject of their rights and duties as citizens, if I had not quite recently expressed my views at Charleston in an address, reported with substantial accuracy, and already published in one of the most widely circulated journals of this city. But it seems superfluous to repeat them before another audience.

"It is proper to say, however, that these views, having been formed years since, on much reflection, and confirmed in new and broader application by the events of the civil war now happily ended, are not likely to undergo, hereafter, any material change.

"That native freemen of whatever complexion are citizens of the United States; that all men held as slaves in the States which joined in rebellion against the United States have become freemen thro' executive and legislative acts during the war; and that these freemen are now citizens and consequently entitled to the rights of citizens, are propositions which, in my judgment, cannot be successfully controverted.

"And it is both natural and right that colored Americans, entitled to the rights of citizens, should claim their exercise. They should persist in this claim respectfully but firmly, taking care to bring no discredit upon it by their own action. Its justice is already acknowledged by great numbers of their fellow-citizens, and these numbers constantly increase.

"The peculiar conditions, however, under which these rights arise, seem to impose on those who assert them peculiar duties, or rather special obligations to the discharge of common duties. They should strive for distinction by economy, by industry, by sobriety, by patient perseverance in well-doing, by constant improvement in religious instruction, and by the constant practice of Christian virtues. In this way they will surely overcome unjust hostility and convince even the most prejudiced that the denial to them of any right which they may properly exercise is equally unjust and wrong.

"Our national experience has demonstrated that public order reposes most securely on the broad base of universal suffrage. It has proved also that universal suffrage is the sure guaranty and most powerful stimulus of individual, social and political progress. May it not prove, moreover, in that work of reorganization which now engages the thoughts of all patriotic men, the best reconciler of the most comprehensive lenity with the most speedy and certain revival of general prosperity?"

S. P. CHASE."

The State Prisoners.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer affords us the following inside view of Fortress Monroe, where sundry State prisoners are confined:

John Mitchell is treated very much in the style of the more important Rebels. He subsists on Government army rations, is closely guarded, and is not allowed the wherewithal to manufacture treasurable newspaper articles; nor is he furnished with papers or any reading matter, save the Bible, or any prayer book that he may desire. John wiles away the weary hours of his prison life with smoking. He brought a pipe with him, and is allowed tobacco. No conversation is permitted with him, nor does he court any. Thus far he has shown himself rather taciturn than otherwise.

Clem Clay smokes with philosophic indifference. He occasionally addresses a pleasant remark to his guards. As a prisoner he has given very little trouble. From the beginning he has subsisted on the army ration. He eats but little, smokes a great deal, and has evidently made up his mind that neither fretting nor grumbling will help his case, and the best course to be pursued is to take things easily and quietly.

Jeff Davis, the chief of all offenders, has fully recovered his health. He has not yet been returned to his first diet, the army ration. His food is prescribed by Dr. Craven, and is such as will conduce most to his health. Since the tone of his physical health has been restored, he too has taken to puffing the Indian weed. He uses an elegant merschaum pipe, which he brought with him into the Fortress. The bowl is wrought in the semblance of a turbaned head a la zouave. The stem and mouth-piece are of pure amber. This pipe is doubtless a relic of the pseudo royalty that Jeff maintained while presiding over the fortunes of the ignis fatuus Confederacy.

As not a word is allowed to be said to Davis, he speaks very little. No one is allowed to see him. Occasionally a highly imaginative or positively mendacious individual, passing through here, gives out that he has seen Jeff Davis. These statements are utterly false; no one whatever, excepting only the guards, and Gen. Miles, have looked on the "fallen Lucifer" since his incarceration. Cabinet officers have visited the fort since Jeff's imprisonment there, but not even to them was accorded the privilege of looking upon him. Passes to enter the fort can only be obtained by persons well known here, and these must have most urgent business. Then, when in the coveted inclosure, they are obliged to transact their business and then leave, not even seeing the row of casemates wherein Jeff's cell is situated.

Union State Convention.

It will be seen by the following announcement that the meeting of the Union State Central Committee has been indefinitely postponed:

In compliance with the earnest appeals of many prominent Union men, citizens of different counties in the State, urging that the meeting of the Union State Convention called for the 15th of July, ensuing, be deferred until further notice, the announcement herewith made that that body will not assemble on the day (19th of July) set apart for meeting in the city of Harrisburg. Due notice will be given of the meeting of the Convention hereafter.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 19th of July, ensuing, at the Lockport House, at 3 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance of all the members of the Committee is earnestly requested.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.
WEIN FORNEY,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1865.

GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, HANCOCK, GLORY ENOUGH!

The subscriber will offer at private sale, at cost, \$10,000 worth of best quality, well selected, Fresh Stock Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Ploughs, Wagons, &c., &c.

Also, will sell 100 Acres of excellent farm land, 4 acres cleared, with a few apple trees thereon; 20 acres chopped off and a Sugar Camp on the same. The Penna. R.R. runs through the land, and Tront Run, a location, 1 1/2 miles east of Wilmore. The inhabitants decide it to be as good land as can be found in Cambria county for farming purposes. Price, \$20 per acre; 1/2 down, and 1/2 in one year.

Also, 400 Acres, on which is erected a Steam Mill, (20 horse power), in operation, which has cut more lumber than any mill in the same facility within 500 miles of its locality. It has cut 2,000,000 feet in the last year—has cut 1,250,000 feet in seven months, including short days in winter, only running 10 hours each day. Timber enough has been secured by the proprietor to keep the mill running for five years. 400 Rods is the best timber to be had. There are \$5,000 worth of buildings on the ground, a good water power saw-mill, cost \$1,800, on Tront Run; a good siding at the Steam Mill; good Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Store House. At Portage station, one mile of the P. R.R. runs through the land, and it has three creeks running through it—Tront Run, Wright's Run, and McIntosh's Run. 100 acres of the timber land adjoins the lands lately owned by Hon. Thos. A. Scott.

Excellent symptoms of Oil.

Price, \$12,000.

It is the only outlet to lands back for 60 miles east of Wilmore. 2,000 acres adjoining my lands can be bought. A Railroad is now being built through my land from the mill to Meers. White & Co., 1 1/2 miles being completed, which terminates at and connects with the P. R.R. 20 Rods east of the Union mill, and 1/2 mile west of Portage. The location is the best of any point between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and has facilities which few locations possess.

The mill has paid the interest on \$100,000 since it was started in September, 1863. A Coal Bank has been opened one mile east of the mill. The land is located 10 miles west of Cresson, and 13 miles east of Johnstown, has 40 acres fenced in, and 300 acres level at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains; is located below the large coal beds on the western slope of the Mountains, and the prospects for Oil are the best to be found.

WM. R. HUGHES, Proprietor Union Mills.

Wilmore, Pa., April 13, 1865-2m.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. ASSESSOR, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.

HUNTINGDON, June 10, 1865.

APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Lists, Valuations and Enumerations made and taken by the Assistant Assessors of the said district as of the first of May, 1865, including taxes on incomes for the year 1864, taxes on carriages, billiard tables, plate, yachts, watches, pianos, &c., and licenses assessed for one year from May 1, 1865, pursuant of the provisions of an "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and its amendments thereto, now now be examined at the offices of the Assessors and Assistant Assessors within their respective divisions of said District.

And notice is hereby given that Appeals from the proceedings of the Assistant Assessors within said District, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations of property or objects liable to duty or taxation embraced in said lists, will be received and determined at the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown, on MONDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, inst., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of said day, for division No. 12 of said District, comprehending the county of Mifflin.

At the office of George W. Russ, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, for divisions 9, 10 and 11, comprehending the county of Blair, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, between the same hours.

At the office of Evan Morgan, near the borough of Ebensburg, for divisions 7 and 8 in Cambria county, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of JUNE, between the same hours.

At the office of John M. Bowman, in Johnstown, for division 6 in Cambria county, on THURSDAY, the 29th of JUNE, between the same hours.

At the office of the Assessor, in Huntingdon, for divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, comprehending the county of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of JULY, between the same hours.

Also, at the office of the Assessor, in Huntingdon. Appeals will be heard, at any time by any person in the District, between the date hereof and the commencement of the advertised days of hearing.

All Appeals are required to be in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and also the ground or principle of error complained of.

J. SEWELL STEWART, Assessor 17th Dist. Penna.

WOOD MORRELL & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Keep constantly on hand the following articles:

DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, FISH, SALT, BOOTS & SHOES, FLOUR, BACON, GROCERIES.

FEED OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES, &c.

Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms.

Johnstown March 1 1860-1f.